THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871. NO. 170.

## WASHINGTON.

### Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

### The Indian Civilization Bill Discussed in the House.

### Southern Lawlessness—Passage of Morton's Resolution.

### Negotiations Pending on the Fishery Question.

### Regulations Under the Port-of-Entry Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The petition to impeach Grant made up about ten days ago, and which was sent to the Senate, was presented to-day in that body by Mr. Sumner, who moved that the petition be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sumner said that the petition was signed by New Orleans and Boston merchants, and that the Louisiana Lottery Company should be immediately investigated. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the motion of reference. Mr. Sumner replied that the petition was not made by lottery dealers, and for a few months there was much confidence that the President would not sign any more bills of the character of the one of May 4th, on the ground that there was no reason why they should be presented at all. Mr. Sherman said that the petition was based wholly upon rumors circulated in private conversation, and upon newspaper articles. The petition should be referred at the same time, as reported. Mr. Sumner said that he had no confidence

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## THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Legislature is now considering a measure which will fasten an expense of some-thing over $100,000 for reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of that body in the two newspapers of the capital. Before the Legislature shall be ratified by the people of the State it will be necessary that the reports for it be published. Now, only a limited circulation outside of the city, and it is safe to assume that not more than one-fiftieth of the people of the State will ever see a single number of the paper. Nevertheless, the whole expense of the proceedings, Legislative journals and all, is to be paid by the people, whose read of all, in the condensed reports printed in all the papers of the State, from which the great mass of them will obtain their only knowledge of the proceedings, and the only way of getting at the public opinion.

When the Constitutional Convention met, this same question came before it, and the argument was used that the debates of that body might be useful hereafter, as serving to throw light upon the purposes of the framers of the Constitution. The purpose of the convention was simply to frame a Constitution, and the debates were not useful to the foreign people, and that the end of the Legislature was nothing to fear from that quarter, as "F." very well knows he and his associates have not enjoyed $3.40 currency on the sail of Paper during the past year. The Legislature, therefore, will have to pay $1,175 a higher price than that obtained at Saginaw for five years past, and that, if that price could be obtained on the Saginaw River, every dollar of it would go to the lumbermen.

"F." professes to be curious to find out if any part of the money of the State is to advance. He assumes it will make prices so low as to raise the profession. We believe no such result. It is to be remembered that the Legislature has been, and we believe, can, and it will encourage and establish fair competition, and insure stability to prices, and prevent the growth of gigantic monopolies, such as have grown up in other States. We have no better illustration of the advantage of publication to build up a large community, at the expense of the industry of the community, than this same Chicago and Cook County.

The Canadian Salt Company produces nearly 3,000,000 bushels of salt per annum out of a total production of 10,000,000 bushels of it. Of this, nearly 1,000,000 bushels are sold in the United States and Canadian Southern ports. It produces about 25 per cent more than the foreign importation of 2,000,000 bushels, so it settles from the first that, as "F." says, it can only sell that amount at a profit. The foreign quantity it cannot sell east and west of New York State at cost, or less than cost. If it does, it can only do so through the interest of the producer. To entitle it to the degree of aid the manufacturers of the State of New York are about to pay to the manufacturers of the whole people of the State, it must be made a matter of public benefit. It must be made, and, indeed, is, a matter of general concern, and any attempt to make it a matter of private benefit must be resisted, and no matter how great the loss of doing so. There is, therefore, no way to get at it but by publishing the Printing Committee bill much broader. There must, therefore, be some limit to the parts of the country, and to the number of persons to be benefited by the publication, by the private members of the Legislature, and these must be confined to those of the most extensive circulation, and to those most interested in the subject. The Legislature is bad, at the best, the gang, the corruptionists, and other leeches of the State, have a great advantage in the number of their friends and supporters, and it is not to be expected that the people will be allowed to demand at least voted for, for the work as it is done.

The estimated length of the session was sixty days, but the convention that actually sat sixty days. The bill extended by the convention for reporting was $40,000. The estimate for the present session is $100,000 for reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of that body in the two newspapers of the capital. Before the Legislature shall be ratified by the people of the State it will be necessary that the reports for it be published. Now, only a limited circulation outside of the city, and it is safe to assume that not more than one-fiftieth of the people of the State will ever see a single number of the paper. Nevertheless, the whole expense of the proceedings, Legislative journals and all, is to be paid by the people, whose read of all, in the condensed reports printed in all the papers of the State, from which the great mass of them will obtain their only knowledge of the proceedings, and the only way of getting at the public opinion.

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## PRISON REFORM IN NEW YORK.

The prison reformers in New York make no petty complaints. On the contrary, the most they do is to suggest the three distinct systems of that State by double cells and the contract system. These have been in vogue since 1846, and, during that period, while the number of prisoners has increased only 119 per cent, the expenses have increased 300 per cent, or from $50,000 per annum to $150,000 per annum. The average cost per head has been $100 per annum, or about $200 a year to support each convict, the deficit of the earnings of the prisoners to pay for their support has chiefly increased. From 1865 to 1869 the average cost per head was $91,000 per annum, or $182 per annum per convict. In the twenty-three years the State has expended for the support of the prisons about their earnings, about six millions of dollars, and yet not to the reputation of the State. The Inspectors have made repeated representations of the evil, but the Legislature has failed to act. There was hardly any response that we saw to the message of Governor Hoffman, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not be induced by the report of the Committee on Printing to waste time upon the measure of the session. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to have the prisons self-supporting, and it would carry out a similar provision now if the Legislature would only do its duty. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not be induced by the report of the Committee on Printing to waste time upon the measure of the session. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to have the prisons self-supporting, and it would carry out a similar provision now if the Legislature would only do its duty.

## BRAINARD AND THE SALT DUTIES.

We publish in another place a letter from a writer in Bay City, Mich., discussing the effect on that section of the salt duties. Brainard is self-produced. We have examined the question. But the duties on salt were not useful to the foreign people, but that the real object of the tariff was to benefit the Onondaga monopoly at the expense of the Saginaw and Kanawha salt districts.

The first point made by our Bay City correspondent is, that there is an extensive trade in Canada in Canada. Canada, which would immediately terminate if the Canadian Government should see fit. The Canadian salt trade was a very convenient business two or three years ago; but, since the Onondaga Salt Company put down the price in Canada to $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., and per barrel, and effectually "crushed out" the business of self-making at that place, we have heard little of it, except what is to be heard now, to point a moral and adorn a tale. Canada, and the Canadian salt trade, is an old story.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Kasson's Coinage Bill.---A Self-sustaining Scheme.

### Preparing for the Day of Hard Money.

### Debate on the Bill.

### Free Coinage for Our Miners.

### Nickel Redeemable in Currency.

### The Mint Directorship Transferred to Washington.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

A curious subject, to the impartial reader, is now being debated before Congress. It is a debate on the mere particulars as to the mint and coinage of the United States.

The measure originated with a quiet and studious member of the Treasury Department, Mr. John J. Knox, the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. He has spent almost his whole life in the atmosphere of banks, and, receiving a salary of only $3,000 a clerk of the most particular sort, he has made use of all his leisure time to put himself into connection with the former, as well as the present, practical men of the banks of the United States.

### THE PRESENT MINT SYSTEM.

You know what the United States Mint is. It consists of a building in the city of Philadelphia, with a number of officers and clerks, and with depositories in the principal cities, and the right to coin gold and silver bullion into money. The first body of officers are the chief officers of the mint, and the second are the clerks and employés. The depositories are the offices in New York, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, and other cities, at which the public treasure is kept and disbursed. The mint and depositories are all under the control of the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to appoint all the officers, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the government of the mint and depositories. The mint and depositories are all under the control of the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to appoint all the officers, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the government of the mint and depositories.

### THE NEW COINAGE ACT PROPOSED.

The new bill provides that Nevada and Oswego into makes a "Director" of the mint, resident at Washington city. He salary is to be $5,000 a year, and he is to have charge of the mint and depositories. He is to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for four years. Under him, to work mint, are to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés. The Director is to have charge of the mint and depositories. He is to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for four years. Under him, to work mint, are to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés.

### ORDER TRANSFERRED TO THE MINT.

According to the report of Archibald Mallory, of $3,000 a year, and to have charge of the property, which, altogether, have cost, or will cost, about $3,000,000. The mint is to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés. The Director is to have charge of the mint and depositories. He is to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for four years. Under him, to work mint, are to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés.

### FOREIGN TESTIMONY TO THE MINT.

George P. Bunting, late Superintendent of the New York Mint, has testified that the office of engraver at Philadelphia is a useless one, and that all the engraving could be done at New York. Mr. Kinsley, however, and all the other officers of the mint, testify that the engraving is necessary. The Director at Washington is to control the clerks system, subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to have charge of the property. He is to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for four years. Under him, to work mint, are to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés. The Director is to have charge of the mint and depositories. He is to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for four years. Under him, to work mint, are to be a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk, a Coiner, a Melter and Refiner, and a Cashier, besides all the clerks and employés.

### THE STORM.

## LONDON.

### Increasing Sympathy for France.

### The Position of the Public Press.

### Preparations for Possible War and Mr. Bright.

### Mr. Gladstone and A Peace Demonstration.

### The Irish Question.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"Peace-and-non-intervention" pervaded in favor of France (and so [illegible] Many of the speeches delivered at the meeting of last evening were full of sympathy and encouragement, and not excepting a General-elect rather than a Minister to [illegible] Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Argyll, and Secretary of the Colonies, and not, by the way, by any republican duly. In Hebrew, Middle-land

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NEW YORK.
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Flour at Retail a Specialty.

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Manager S. W. Department.
ARMSTRONG & CROCKER, City Agents.
18 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

STOVES

Receiver's Monthly.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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SPECIAL DEPOSITS

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ON RAILWAY STREETS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
MONETARY

REAL ESTATE.

MORTUARY HISTORY OF BOSTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAIRY MARKET.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORMON AFFAIRS.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

SAVING THE OPERA TROUPE.

THE QUALITY OF THE MAIL.

## KNAPP VS. MILLS.

**Prosecution of the Bird-Throwing Widow in the Police Court.**

**Mrs. Mills Fined $50 and Costs.**

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

**The Game of Billiards in Chicago and Elsewhere.**

**Pigeon Shooting, Base Ball, Skating, Etc.**

Billiards.

THE GAME IN CHICAGO.

## POWELL, THE EXPLORER.

**Lecture on "The Seven Ancient Cities of Arizona."**

**The Inhabitants—Their Dwellings, Religion, and Mythology.**

## THE ARGENTS.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

**Weather Report.**

## WISCONSIN.

**Murder Trial in Milwaukee—Motion for Acquittal Denied.**

**First Week of the Legislature—Death of Justice Paine.**

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

## IOWA.

## ILLINOIS.

**Madison County Farmers' Convention—Interesting Papers Read—Annual Election.**

## MARRIED BY TELEGRAPH.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## MARRIED.

## DIED.

## AUCTION SALES.

**By COLBY & WIRTH.**

**By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,**

**Regular Saturday Sale.**

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE**

Of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, and Tinners' Tools, and Machines.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.**

Benefit of John Dillon.

LORD O'TOOLE,

Sequelle Worried by Dillon.

THE DUMB DEFENDER.

DILLON IN ALL THE REST.

**ELKIN'S MUSEUM.**

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT;

Or, The Dark Deed in the Woods.

**BIBLE LECTURES**

AT THE

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH,**

Rev. O. A. BURGESS.

**HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.**

Great Combination.

CLODOCHE TROUPE.

**McVICKER'S THEATRE.**

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

MARY STUART.

**DEARBORN THEATRE.**

**MANNING'S MINSTRELS.**

**CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.**

**GRAND BALL**

**CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.**

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## MACHINERY.

## SEWING MACHINES.

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

## PERSONAL.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## AGENTS WANTED.

## FOR SALE.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## WANTED TO RENT.

## FINANCIAL.

## WASHINGTON.

**Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.**

**District of Columbia Legislation.**

**Bill to Form a New District Prepared by the House.**

**Female Suffrage Proposition Defeated by a Large Majority.**

**Commissioner's Report on the Condition and Needs of the Ohio River.**

**Further Charges Against Commissioner Parker.**